

A VICTORY!

The Spaniards Suffer a Terrible Defeat in Manila by Americans.

A Large Number of the Enemy Killed and Wounded.

Three Vessels of the Spanish Squadron Sunk.

Other Vessels of the Fleet Were Sunk to Prevent Capture.

The Commander of the Don Juan Austria Killed.

The American Loss of Life Was Small, and Our Ships Are All Right.

Great Rejoicing in Washington Over the Result of the First Naval Engagement.

It is Thought in Official Circles That Commodore Dewey's Decisive Victory Forebodes an Early End of the War.

HONO KONO, May 2.—Advices from Manila state that Commodore Dewey opened a strong cannonade against the Spanish guarding the harbor Sunday morning. After severe fighting he retired to place his wounded in safety, then returned to the attack. After gaining a decisive victory he retired in the offing, without the loss of a vessel, though his list of killed and wounded is said to be heavy. The cruiser Don Juan de Austria was blown up and her commander killed. The cruiser Maria Cristina was burned and several smaller ships of war were sunk. The Spanish admiral, Montojo, was compelled to transfer his flag from the Cristina to the Isla de Cuba. The Spanish fleet was practically annihilated and Manila is panic-stricken. It is believed here that the capture of the city is a matter of but a few hours.

LONDON, May 2.—Reliable news is received here that the Spanish fleet was completely defeated off Cavite in the two naval engagements Sunday morning.

LONDON, May 2.—The Exchange Telegraph Co. Sunday afternoon sent out a dispatch saying it is stated that Commodore Dewey has defeated the Spanish fleet. It adds that the Spaniards lost 2,000 men and that Commodore Dewey lost two ships and 500 men.

MADRID (via Paris), May 2.—A dispatch has been received by the Spanish minister of marine saying that the American fleet was obliged to retreat after a terrible engagement at Manila. The dispatch says the Spanish losses were heavy and that the American ship were severely damaged.

LONDON, May 2.—A special dispatch from Madrid Monday morning says the Spaniards fought splendidly, the sailors refusing to leave the burning and sinking ships. The captain of the Reina Christina went down with the vessel.

LONDON, May 2.—While it is quite clear that the Spanish squadron has suffered a crushing defeat at Manila, the dispatches leave unclear the intensely interesting question whether the American squadron has suffered material damage.

All news thus far comes from Spanish sources, but it seems evident that Commodore Dewey has not captured Manila. Unless he is able to make another attack, and capture the town he will be in an awkward position, having no base upon which to retire and refit.

Probably, therefore, the United States squadron will be obliged to make for San Francisco as the entrance to Manila bay was heavily mined with torpedoes.

Commodore Dewey displayed great pluck and daring in making for the inner harbor.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Washington rejoiced Sunday night.

Not since the dark days of the great civil conflict of a third of a century ago have the people of this city been so profoundly moved by war news as they were Sunday evening.

The first battle of the Hispano-American war has been fought and victory lies with Adm. Dewey's squadron under the stars and stripes.

That was enough to set the people of Washington almost in a frenzy of enthusiastic rejoicing. For days they, in common with the people throughout the country, have been awaiting news from the Philippine islands, as everything pointed to a battle at Manila that might be a decisive con-

dict of the war. When the news came indicating a great victory for the American squadron the enthusiasm of the people was let loose and the streets of the city have rung with cheers throughout the night. The first news of the battle received in Washington came in a brief cablegram from Madrid about eight o'clock Sunday evening. As night wore on the cable continued to sing the news of victory for the squadron of Adm. Dewey and the interest grew into tremendous excitement.

Ordinarily Washington is the quietest of cities on Sunday but as bulletin after bulletin was posted in front of the newspaper offices, each successive one conveying information more gratifying than its predecessor, the crowds in the streets became uproarious. Good, as well as bad, news spreads rapidly, and by ten o'clock the streets were crowded with people, all discussing the one exciting topic of the hour. Hundreds gathered in front of the bulletin boards and every scintilla of news—and it was all glorious—was received with enthusiastic cheers. While victory had been expected, the news of it coming as it did from Spanish sources gave vent to the patriotism of the people which had been pent up for days. It was a spontaneous outburst of patriotic feeling that scarcely knew bounds. Adm. Dewey's name was on every lip and his praises were sung in the rejoicings of the people.

Thus far no official advices have been received by the government. The president in company with several of his advisers read the bulletins in the library of the white house early in the evening but later in the night he went to his office on the second floor of the executive mansion, where until a late hour he continued to peruse every dispatch with deepest interest. The news was evidently of the most gratifying character to him, but no statement could be obtained at the executive mansion concerning the battle or its possible consequences.

Officials of the navy department were reticent in discussing the conflict in the absence of official information, but they made no pretense of concealing their great gratification. Secretary Long declined to comment upon the subject, but it was evident that he felt relieved. It has been known for days at the navy department that a conflict at Manila was inevitable and while no great fear of the result was expressed, there was yet a deep concern in the heart of every official. Sunday night's news removes a great weight from the minds of all.

When Secretary Bliss was shown the first dispatch, briefly recounting the victory of the American squadron, he unhesitatingly expressed his gratification at the result and gave utterance to the hope that Adm. Dewey's fleet had not suffered greatly. Senator Hanna and Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, who were with Secretary Bliss at the time, were delighted with the advices and made no concealment of their pleasure.

Secretary Alger declared that it was a "glorious victory," but, in common with other officials of the administration, declined to make extended comment upon it.

Navy and army circles, after manifesting throughout the day the greatest eagerness for news from the Philippines, received with intense joy the advices telling of the victory of Adm. Dewey's fleet. Their satisfaction that the defeat of the Spanish had been overwhelming was strengthened by reason of the news coming first almost wholly from Madrid, and they were quickly unreserved in expressing their gratification upon the signal triumph of the American forces.

At the Army and Navy club a large company was gathered and read and commented upon the story of the engagements, as it was presented in the bulletins at the club. Down town at their homes and wherever seen, the officers were free in giving vent to the pleasure they felt at the news and declaring the confidence which they had entertained throughout that the American ships, their officers and men would demonstrate their superiority over the Spanish fleet in Philippine waters.

The absence of any statement of specific injury to the American vessels, in the Madrid advices, was construed as convincing indication that they had not suffered appreciable injury, and this was especially pleasing to the naval students of the news. Not only was the preservation of the American ships and men considered in itself a happy outcome, but it was commented upon as indicating clearly that Adm. Dewey and his associates of officers and the men under their command had discharged splendidly their several duties in directing and executing the fight. In this connection it was pointed out as little less than marvelous that the American squadron escaped without severe injury, because, notwithstanding the disparity in the naval forces, the Spanish fleet, assisted by the shore batteries, should have been able to inflict severe damage to its foe before itself being destroyed.

Its failure to do so was explicable only upon the hypothesis of perfect and swift work by the Americans. An opinion freely expressed Sunday night by naval officers is that the very decisive victory of Adm. Dewey's fleet will mean probably an early end to the war, without further naval battles of importance. The American fleet, it is suggested, is now supreme in the waters of Spain's Pacific possession and indications were strongly towards the slipping of the Philippines from her control. It was said that only by quickly yielding to our demands in Cuba could this loss possibly be averted. Spain, it was argued, was confronted with a situation which promised naught save disaster in case she elected to force more fighting. The superiority of a superior fleet has been demonstrated in the Pacific, and the same, it is contended, would be inevitable in the Atlantic in case the clash comes. From whatever point of view considered, the policy of more fighting upon the part of Spain, promises nothing but more Spanish misfortune. Navy officers think this

view must prevail with the Spanish government and believe any end of the war, upon the basis of Cuban independence is to follow soon and that too without further notable opportunity for the American navy to prove its power and distinguish itself.

Judge McComas, senator-elect from Maryland, after expressing his joy over the result of the conflict struck a key note of the expected result of the cannonading at Manila Sunday, when he said that it was likely to have a tremendous effect, not only in Spain, but throughout Europe. He expressed the belief that it would turn the tide of European sentiment toward the United States.

The ideas advanced by Judge McComas were expressed by others Sunday night. It is regarded by some as likely that the decisive victory gained by Adm. Dewey's squadron may open the eyes of Spain to the seriousness of the conflict upon which she has entered. In official circles it is regarded as almost certain that trouble of a most critical kind will confront the Sagasta government within Spain's own borders. It is pointed out that the Spanish people have been led to believe that their navy was invincible, and the bitter disappointment that will ensue over the result of the first engagement of the war is likely to precipitate internal dissensions, if not a revolution.

Another result of Adm. Dewey's victory it is thought may be action on the part of the powers of Europe to induce Spain to abandon what is regarded as a hopeless contest for her. Representations may be made to Spain that she would better relinquish her hold upon Cuba than to risk losing all her West Indian possessions and the Philippines as well. It is believed to be not unlikely that the representations will indicate that, since Spanish honor has been satisfied by a conflict, Spain can now yield to the inevitable and accept the good offices of the powers to bring about an adjustment.

In the dispatches from Madrid the statement was made that Adm. Dewey effected a landing on the west side of Manila bay for the men of his fleet who were wounded in the engagements. It was asserted in official circles that this landing had a two-fold purpose. It was not only that the wounded might have better care than they could receive on shipboard, in the face of other probable engagements, but also to carry out what was known to be Adm. Dewey's purpose, to effect a junction with the insurgent forces practically surround Manila on the land sides of the city, and with the intention of securing control of Manila as soon as possible, Adm. Dewey was to obtain a footing on the island at the earliest practicable moment. As soon as the junction of American and insurgent forces, the one on sea and the other on land, is effected, a demand is likely to be made for the surrender of the city, and, in the event of refusal, a combined attack would be made upon it. The result of such an attack in the absence of a Spanish fleet and effective shore batteries, seems a foregone conclusion.

No news of a definite character is given concerning the loss sustained by Adm. Dewey's squadron, and it is scarcely likely, in the opinion of experts of the navy, that authentic information will be received until Adm. Dewey has opportunity to communicate officially with the department. It is regarded as probable that immediately after the engagements of Sunday Adm. Dewey sent the revenue cutter McCulloch back to Hong Kong with dispatches and that the first information from him will come from that point.

The distance from Manila to Hong Kong is a trifle over 600 miles and it will take the McCulloch about two days to make the trip.

THE TOPEKA,

Formerly the Diogenes, Which Sailed From Falmouth, Eng., April 19, Arrives Safely at New York.

New York, May 2.—The United States cruiser Topeka, formerly the Diogenes, commanded by Lieut. J. J. Knapp, which sailed from Falmouth, Eng., April 19, arrived safely in port Sunday morning after a rough passage of 13 days. The Topeka entered the narrows at 6 a. m., where she slowed down for the health officers' inspection, then proceeded to the man of war anchorage off Thompsonville. As she steamed up the bay the vessel presented an odd appearance. She has a high sided black painted hull and two yellow funnels, from which the paint had been washed off by heavy weather. She is brig-rigged, giving her heavy appearance aloft without fighting tops, in fact at a distance she presents the appearance of a big cargo steamer rather than a war vessel. The cruiser's deck is entirely bare of guns, all her equipment being stowed in the hold.

Lieut. Knapp reported having experienced a very rough passage. From the time of leaving the channel up to the banks a succession of strong westerly gales were encountered. After passing the banks the wind hauled to the southeast and blew a strong gale for four days with a very rough sea. The Topeka behaved well throughout and sustained but trifling damage about the decks.

Eleven Spanish Prisoners.

MADRID, May 2.—Blanco cables that the American war ships blockading Cienfuegos captured a Spanish merchant steamer. A colonial surgeon, six officers and three non-commissioned officers were held as prisoners. Civilian passengers were liberated.

Manzanillo Reported Captured by Cubans. LONDON, May 2.—A dispatch to the Evening News from Kingston, Jamaica, says that Santiago de Cuba is blockaded, that the Cubans captured Manzanillo, and that 3,000 Americans have landed on the southern coast of Cuba under the Cuban Gen. Lecret.

IN EVENT OF WAR

Hawaiian Islands May Be Put Under the Protection of the American Flag

FOR THE PURPOSE OF A SUPPLY BASE

The Operations of Commodore Dewey in the Philippine Islands Are Significant.

England Favors This Course Rather Than Permit Another Power to Control Her Line of Communication With Australia.

New York, May 2.—A special to the Press from Washington says: When President Doie, of Hawaii, left this country recently after his visit to aid in the annexation proceedings before congress he carried with him the draft of a bill which promises to make history. It is for passage by the Hawaiian congress and provides, in the event of a war in which the United States may need the Hawaiian islands for a base of supplies, that the islands shall be put under the protection of the American flag.

It was prepared with the knowledge of members of the senate committee on foreign relations and had the approval of the administration in certain conditions, one condition that it should not be submitted to the Hawaiian congress unless there was a war. When President Doie left this country war with Spain had not been declared, but was deemed probable.

No conditions are to be imposed on the United States should the American flag be raised over the islands. If a consideration was named, an appropriation would be required which would need congress' action and probably cause complications. A majority in the senate and house are in favor of the annexation of Hawaii, and the project has failed so far only two-thirds vote in the upper body. In an emergency the president can exercise what is known as the "war power."

He can accept the privilege granted by the Hawaiian government for a base of supplies in the Pacific ocean, and to guard the islands completely the flag of the United States would be raised as a barrier against which foreign meddling would not be permitted. It would not surprise well known legislators to hear by the next steamer from Honolulu either a confirmation or strong indication of the fulfillment of this important news.

The operations of Commodore Dewey in the Philippine islands are significant in connection with the expected establishment of a protectorate or sovereignty over Hawaii.

The Hawaiian islands are on a line drawn from the Philippines slightly northward to San Francisco. From the Philippines to Honolulu the distance is more than 4,000 miles. From Honolulu to San Francisco it is 2,100 miles. The necessities of the United States demand this resting place. British necessities are so great in commerce that if the United States does not control this Pacific station Great Britain must in self-protection assume control.

Honolulu promises to become the resort of a tremendous fleet of ocean steamers, mostly British. All coaling ships have to stop there, and the present Hawaiian government will not be able to maintain proper police and sanitary conditions. The expectation in the English foreign office is that the United States will respond to Hawaii's invitation.

England favors this course rather than to permit another power to control her line of communications with Australia. The British ministry has assured the state department that it views with favor Hawaiian occupation by America.



JOHN A. T. HULL, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs.

The Paris Arrives at New York. NEW YORK, May 2.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Yale, formerly the American line steamship Paris, eluded the Spanish war ships and arrived at her dock Saturday morning with her 150 passengers. She was sighted off Fire island at 2:47 o'clock Saturday morning. The liner, about which such deep anxiety has been felt, sailed from Southampton one week ago Friday at 4 p. m. She was in command of Capt. Watkins, and carried, besides her passengers, a cargo made up mostly of munitions of war for the United States navy.

Verdict of Not Guilty. CAMDEN, N. J., May 2.—The jury in the case of Eli Shaw, charged with the murder of his grandmother last October, Saturday morning returned a verdict of not guilty. Shaw is also charged with the murder of his mother, and will shortly be tried for this crime.

Spanish Schooner Captured. KEY WEST, Fla., May 2.—The schooner Dolle, with fish for Havana, was captured by the Dolphin and sent here. The captain wanted to be captured. He does not want to be impressed in the Spanish army or navy.

INTERESTING NEWS ITEMS

Gathered From All Parts of the Country by Telegraph.

The British consul at Santiago de Cuba has cabled for a British war ship. At Montevideo, Uruguay, the United States legation is under guard. Minister Finch has received threatening letters.

The United States steamers St. Louis and Harvard sailed from New York Saturday morning. Destination unknown.

The Austrian cruiser Maria Theresa has been ordered immediately to Cuba to protect the interests of Austria-Hungary.

Dispatches from Manila say the natives in the Philippine provinces are looting and killing Spanish women, children and priests.

The report, which could not be verified, was in circulation in Madrid Saturday afternoon to the effect that the British channel squadron is going to the Canary islands.

Information has been received at Washington that three Spanish torpedo boats, two of them towed by transports, left St. Vincent Saturday morning for the Canaries.

The Atlantic Transport line steamer Michigan, which arrived at New York Saturday night from London, brought 566 cases of cordite addressed to the commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard.

The Manila correspondent of the Shanghai Gazette says it is considered certain the insurgents will sack the city when the United States fleet appears. People are burying their valuables.

A dispatch from Manila says the United States fleet arrived in sight of Subic, Philippine islands, at 6 o'clock Saturday evening, scouted those waters and immediately sailed in the direction of Manila.

The Santa Fe Railway Co. officials have given notice that commencing Monday the working time of all shippers of this system will be increased 15 hours per week. This will increase the pay roll 37 per cent.

A dispatch to the New York World from Hong Kong says: New Manila has fallen into the hands of the insurgents it is reported. There are several rebel leaders in Hong Kong and they do not doubt the report.

The French line steamer La Bourgogne, which arrived at New York Sunday morning from Havre, brought 837,000 francs in specie. During the voyage not a single vessel of warlike appearance was sighted.

Gov. Rogers has issued orders for volunteers to proceed to Tacoma, Wash., for enlistment in the United States army. All companies will arrive on Sunday and be mustered into the United States service on Monday.

A Key West special says that the torpedo boat Foote has brought in a steamship which she captured while the steamship was trying to enter Havana Saturday. The Foote fired a shot, which caused her to stop, and a prize crew was put aboard.

An official dispatch to Madrid from Havana says: "An American ship has been sighted at the entrance of Cienfuegos but it was driven off by three of our gunboats which put out of the harbor in a northerly direction. We sustained some slight damage."

At New York, the quarantine on all coastwise ports went into effect Sunday morning. On and after this date and until November 4 all vessels from coastwise ports south of Cape Hatteras will be required to stop at the New York quarantine station for inspection.

Steamer Algiers which arrived at New York from New Orleans Sunday reports: April 24, eight miles s. e. off Rebecca shoal light, at 6 p. m., passed the wreck of a square rigged vessel with one mast and windmill standing. One side of the wreck was standing above water.

Advices from Santiago de Cuba are that on Saturday last (April 23) Pombou, commandante general of that division, proclaimed that every man between 15 and 50 must volunteer in Spanish service under penalty of arrest, trial and death. Reign of terror exists in the city and thousands leave nightly.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, April 30. FLOUR—Spring fancy, \$4.10; spring family, \$4.70; 25 lb. spring patent, \$5.70; winter patent, \$5.25; 35 lb. family, \$4.95; 40 lb. extra, \$4.70; 45 lb. low grade, \$3.90; 50 lb. ry. northwestern, \$3.10; do city, \$3.10; 25 lb. wheat—No. 2 red nominal at \$1.00; 100 per bu.

CORNS—Sales: No. 2 mixed, track, 57c; sample white, track, 57c.

OATS—Sales: No. 2 mixed, track, 31c; do (light color), 31c.

HOGS—Select shippers, \$3.95; 400 lb. select butchers, \$3.90; 350 lb. fair to good packers, \$3.85; 300 lb. fair to good light, \$3.80; 250 lb. common and rough, \$3.75.

CATTLE—Fair to good shippers, \$4.25; 75 lb. good to choice butchers, \$4.20; 50 lb. to medium butchers, \$4.10; common, \$2.75; 3.25.

SHEEP—Extras, \$4.10; 45 lb. good to choice, \$3.50; 40 lb. common to fair, \$2.75; 35 lb. LAMBS—Extras, \$5.00; good to choice, \$4.50; 40 lb. common to fair, \$4.00; 35 lb. VEAL CALVES—Fair to good light, \$5.25; 600 lb. extras, \$5.25; 450 lb. common and large, \$4.50; 300 lb.

CHICAGO, April 30. WHEAT—May, \$1.20; July, 94c; 65c; September, 84c; December, 81c.

CORN—April, 52c; May, 53c; July, 54c; September, 55c; 25c.

OATS—April 31c; May, 31c; July, 29c; September, 28c.

HARLEY—Cash No. 3, 43c; 54c.

RYE—Cash, 62c; May, 61c; 60c; July, 60c.

MAY—1898.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

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For Mothers!

These discomforts and dangers of child-birth can be almost entirely avoided. Wine of Cardui relieves expectant mothers. It gives toneto the genital organs, and puts them in condition to do their work perfectly. That makes pregnancy less painful, shortens labor and hastens recovery after child-birth. It helps a woman bear strong healthy children.

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Mrs. LOUISA HALE, of Jefferson, Ga., says: "When I first took Wine of Cardui we had been married three years, but could not have any children. Nine months later I had a fine girl baby."

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Bids Wanted.

Turnpike Commissioners will receive sealed bids for the repairs of the turnpike of the county on the FIRST SATURDAY IN MAY, 1898. Parties bidding on three miles or over must file bond with bid.

Tutthard JOHN E. WELLS, Secretary.